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TAX LEVY REDUCED 3 1-2 MILLS

PROVIDED FOR IN THE APPROPRIATION BILL SUBMITTED MONDAY.

Carrying a total appropriation of \$6,563,086.71 for all state departments and a reduction of the state levy of 12 1-2 mills of 1920 to 11 mills and a suspension entirely of the special state-wide 2 mill levy for the construction of highways, the general appropriation bill was reported out to the lower house by the ways and means committee Monday.

If the measure is passed as introduced then a total reduction of 3 1-2 mills will be made in taxes of state, 1 1-2 mills coming from the general levy and 2 mills from the special 2-mill tax levy for the construction of highways. This 2-mill levy would be suspended for the present year.

Some large reductions from the requests of the departments are noted in the bills as reported out by the ways and means committee and also as recommended by the governor in his budget recommendations, while on the other hand some increases are allowed. The total requests of the state departments were \$9,806,806.59 and the Governor recommended \$7,111,688.86. By these figures it is seen that the bill reduces the recommendations of the chief executive by \$548,602.15.

The University of South Carolina is trimmed from a request of \$465,154 to \$211,755, this however, being a few thousand above the Governor's recommendations.

The Citadel is given a decrease from a request of \$623,015 to \$452,315 and Winthrop likewise shares a trim from \$833,005.17 to \$416,083, this being a little above the recommendations of the Governor.

The committee adopts the bill to again place the payments of Confederate Veterans by the Comptroller General and provides for a total of \$790,270.34 for this department. This is a big increase from the request, but is due to about \$600,000 for pensions to veterans.

The work of the committee was largely to reduce the tax levy to show some appreciation of the financial and economic condition of the state at this time and at the same time trying to make sufficient appropriations for the current operation of the government.

Chairman Hughes of the committee said tonight. "In doing this it is necessary to suspend all permanent building programs, with the exception, of course of the old programs for the building provided for by the Legislature last year and years past. The only new building carried in the bill is an appropriation of \$84,000 for improvements at the school for the deaf and blind. This item is the only one for buildings or improvements not already provided for by law, Mr. Hughes said.

"The public schools are well cared for, the bill appropriating \$1,566,830 for the State Superintendent of Education's office against \$931,290 last year, but a reduction from \$2,154,650 from the request of the department and \$1,973,950 as recommended by the Governor.

"We got right down to an actual operating basis, allowing no salary increases," said Mr. Hughes.

A basis, the same as of 1920, is carried in the bill.

Highway Department Suffers.

A large number of departments are cut and a few increased, among the big prunings being the commissioner of agriculture's office from a request of \$135,940 to \$77,743.40 the highway commission from a request of \$452,243 and a recommendation from the Governor of \$216,693 to \$119,490. The highway commission suffers the biggest cut proportionately, to any department. No provision is made for the increased work of the public service commission, the amount in the bill being \$2,000.

The bill would carry a levy of 11 mills on the total taxable property of the state of approximately \$448,000,000.

The bill carries the following appropriations for the various departments and institutions:

The executive department, \$103,566.20.
The Governor's office \$28,150.
Secretary of State's office, \$11,225.
Comptroller General's office, \$790,270.34.
Attorney General's office, \$20,000.
State Treasurer's office, \$258,212.27.

PRINT PAPER PROBE ASKED

Senator Harris Wants Federal Trade Commission to Inquire

A resolution requesting the Federal Trade commission to inquire into the price of print paper during 1920 and to ascertain whether or not "the newspapers of the United States are being subjected to unfair practices in the sale of print paper" was recently introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Harris.

The Senator explained that he was anxious to ascertain why present high prices continued to be charged for print paper "when all other prices of manufactured articles had suffered big declines." He charged that newspapers in contracting for their 1921 supplies were forced to make contracts in which paper manufacturers reserved the right to fix their own prices subject to quarterly readjustments.

Applicants to Teach Fail

The report of the state board of Examiners which has just recently been received by Superintendent of Education J. G. McCollough, and relative to the October examinations held for teachers in public schools. The report shows that of the 14 white teachers taking the examination, one passed for second grade and five for third grade certificates; of the seven colored applications none passed.

The Adjutant General's office, \$49,417.50.

University of South Carolina \$21,775.

The Citadel, \$452,315.

Clemson College, \$226,147.15.

Winthrop College, \$416,083.50.

State Medical College, \$110,117.50.

Confederate Home College, \$2,000.

State Colored College, \$63,005.12.

John De La Howe Industrial school, \$17,448.

School for the Deaf and Blind, \$161,333.33.

State Superintendent of Education's office, \$1,566,830.

State Historical Commission, \$4,760.

State Library, \$4,115.

Confederate Museum, \$100.

State Relic Room, \$1,000.

South Carolina State Hospital, \$669,123.94.

State Penitentiary, \$102,093.08.

State Board of Public Welfare, \$27,351.

State Board of Pardons, \$300.

State Training School for Feeble Minded, \$35,327.

State Industrial School for Boys, \$121,270.

State Industrial School for Girls, \$19,015.

State Reformatory for Negro Children, \$46,077.

Catawba Indians, \$7,700.

Committee on Deaf and Blind Children, \$500.

Law Enforcement Department, \$28,400.

Board of Health.

State Board of Health, \$28,303.17.

State Tax Commission, \$38,000.

State Tax Board of Review, \$1,500.

Insurance Commissioner's office, \$20,745.

State Bank Examiner's office, \$24,225.08.

State Railroad Commission, \$20,141.20.

Chief game warden's office, \$10,375.

State Board of Medical Examiners, \$3,000.

State Board of Law Examiners, \$400.

State Board of Fisheries, \$10,500.

State Board of Conciliation, \$1,000.

Joint committee on Printing, \$54,445.

Commissioner of Agriculture's office, \$77,743.

State Warehouse Commissioner's office, \$26,520.

State Public Service Commission, \$2,000.

State Pharmaceutical Board, \$1,500.

State Electrician and Engineer's office, \$66,195.

State Highway Commission, \$119,490.

State Sinking Fund Commission, \$9,692.50.

Confederate Infirmary, \$27,000.

Confederate Veterans' Association, \$1,500.

Commission on State House and Grounds, \$7,125.

State Contingent Fund Committee, \$75,000.

Committee on Approval of Claims, \$4,508.16.

Supreme Court, \$36,132.

Circuit Courts, \$120,066.66.

Code Commissioner's office, \$900.

Grand total, \$6,563,086.71.

COMPLETE COUNT GOVERNMENT CASH

ACCOMPLISHED IN REMARKABLY SHORT TIME OF THREE WEEKS.

Complete count of the government's cash has just been made in Washington for the first time in twelve years. The total approximated thirteen billion, five hundred million dollars and included all cash and securities held as reserves against currency outstanding.

The count was made by a special committee of three, assisted by eight accountants and by fifteen laborers who were used to move around the heavy sacks of gold and silver. The men delved into great vaults in the treasury building and took stock of gold, silver and paper money and securities, many of which had not seen the light of day since shortly after William Howard Taft was inaugurated president and a new treasurer of the United States appointed in 1909.

The accountants in entering the vaults passed, grimvisaged guards who day and night "sit on the lid" to prevent any possible attempts at an unauthorized raid on the treasury. The vaults themselves are supposed to be burglar proof and are of massive concrete and steel construction. The storage sections are kept under seal and this was the first time that some of them had been opened in twelve years, for when John Burke became treasurer after President Wilson was first inaugurated he accepted the count of cash in the storage sections which had not been opened since the previous count in 1909.

The accountants handled money of every possible denomination from the lowly copper to \$10,000 bills. Many of the bills particularly those of the large denominations, such as \$1,000, were in sheets of four each and held as reserve against currency of smaller denominations in circulation. Thousand dollar bills in circulation are few and each bank in the country is kept supplied by the treasury with a list of them with their numbers, so that if perchance any are extracted from the treasury illegally the holder will have extreme difficulty in realizing on them.

The count just finished was made necessary by the retirement of John Burke as treasurer and was completed in the remarkably short time of three weeks through the use of electric counting machines. Loose coins passed through these machines instead of being counted by hand as was necessary in the olden days. Paper currency was counted by the piece, but stored coins and currency were counted by the sack or package in cases where the wrappings were unbroken and the seal on each intact.

The main supply of the government's money is stored in two large vaults but there are a number of smaller ones in the various divisions of the department as well as in the cash rooms where cash payments are made by the government.

Gold coins stored in the vaults were counted by weight. The gold is kept in sacks, sealed with the treasurer's wax seal and containing \$5,000 each, weighing about 18 pounds and 7 ounces.

First one sack was weighed and then the others were examined. If both the seal and covering were found intact they were weighed against the first or test sack and if the result was the same, were passed and counted. However, if a seal was broken or the sack torn or there was appreciable difference in weight the contents were counted by the piece.

Standard silver dollars were counted in the same way as the gold coins. They were stored in sacks containing 1,000 and weighing about 60 pounds. Work on the silver coin was lessened, officials said, by the government's melting 100,000,000 silver dollars under the Pittman act for sale to the British government to relieve the silver famine in India during the war.

Paper money is stored in paper packages making a cube of about 7 1/2 inches each way and containing 4,000 notes. On each package is stamped the amount and the denomination of the notes inclosed. A wax seal is attached. Except where a broken seal or package necessitated an actual count of the contents the paper in the vaults was counted by the package.

Sealed packages of paper money are accepted from the bureau of engraving and printing as correct when the wrapping are intact because the issue division of the treasury maintains an office in the bureau and in reality

HARDING REQUESTS SPECIAL SESSION

WANTS THE NEW SENATE TO CONVENE ON INAUGURATION DAY.

Washington, Feb. 8.—A request by President-elect Harding that President Wilson call a special meeting of the new senate for March 4, was taken to the White House today by Senator Underwood, the Democratic leader.

Senator Underwood said he conveyed the message at the request of Senator Lodge, the Republican leader. He saw Secretary Tumulty who later laid the request before the president.

It is stated the Senate would meet to confirm cabinet and other appointments to be made by the incoming executive. Such a session is customary when there is a change of administration and usually lasts only a week at the most.

News From Salters, Rt. 1.

(Received too late for last issue)
Salters Depot, Route 1, Feb. 2.—The weather continues very unsettled here, so cold and rainy generally that farmers have not been able to do any work scarcely.

Most of them are undecided what to plant, or whether to plant anything or not circumstances are so unfavorable.

Mrs. Frank M. Buddin has returned to her home near Lake City, after a week's visit with relatives here.

Mrs. S. A. Scott is spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Scott.

Little Miss Essie Prevatte is visiting, the little, Misses Helen and Evelyn Scott.

Mr. Ben Hughes and family of Greelyville, Mrs. S. A. Scott, Mr. LeRoy Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Prevatte were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Scott Sunday.

Mrs. C. W. Cannon and son, Mr. Eugene, visited the former's mother near Manning last week-end.

We are glad to report Dr. I. N. Boyd much improved, having been confined to his bed, with injuries received from a fall last week during the freeze. We were sorry to learn of Dr. Boyd's accident and hope that in a very few days he will be perfectly well again. He is highly esteemed by every one in our community.

Our regular Tuesday evening Mission study class met last night at the home of Mrs. G. W. Scott, with good attendance and a very interesting program.

Fire Destroys Lumber Plant.

About three o'clock this morning the lumber and milling plant located near the site of the old mill was destroyed by fire, believed by the owners, Mr. Jake Rodgers and his son to have been of incendiary origin. The plant was in operation yesterday and when closed down at the end of the day work there was no fire in the building and not even a hotbox to any of the machinery was noticeable.

Quite a lot of flooring ceiling and other milled lumber belonging to patrons of the mill was in the building. Nothing was saved. The plant being almost a total loss, only a few piles of rough lumber remaining in the yard. No insurance was carried on the plant.

counts all the paper money before it leaves the bureau.

Coins of smaller denominations—quarters, dimes, nickels and coppers—stored in sacks were counted in the same manner as the silver and gold by taking the weight of a test sack for each denomination and weighing the other sacks against it.

Upon completion of the count the storage compartments of the vaults were sealed with the seal of the special committee and a receipt was given to Mr. Burke, the retiring treasurer, by Guy F. Allen, his successor for the cash and securities of the government held in the treasury. When he signed the receipt the acting treasurer became personally responsible for the safekeeping of all the cash and securities in the building.

The new treasurer was represented on the special counting committee by E. E. Reppert, vault clerk of the cash division of the treasurer's office. C. N. McCroarty, chief of the division of loans and currency was chairman of the committee, and with John Moon, chief of the coupon surrender section of that division, represented the secretary of the treasury.

DEATH OF MRS. LOGAN

Passes at Advanced Age of Eighty-Three

Mrs. Theresa Susannah Logan, relict of the late Col. R. C. Logan, died at her home in Kingstree about noon, Tuesday, February 8, 1921. She was eighty-three years old on January 2., but all her faculties were strong until the last moment of her life. She went out on her piazza to enjoy the sunlight; and while there sitting in her chair, fell to sleep; passing into the Beyond as peacefully as night follows day.

Col. and Mrs. Logan were married on May 5, 1859, and had eight children, four of whom survive: Mrs. P. B. Thorn, of Kingstree, Walter B. Logan, of Charleston, George P. Logan, of Columbia, and Miss Maude Z. Logan, of Kingstree. Col. Logan died seventeen years ago.

Mrs. Logan was the daughter of Joseph Scott, who was born during the Revolutionary war, and of Mary Matthews, both of whose ancestors came two centuries ago among the first settlers in Williamsburg county, and her people have played a prominent part in all the history of this section of South Carolina. Each of her grandfathers was an officers in the Revolutionary war, many of her kinsmen have shown valor in other wars of this country and have been distinguished for service in church and state.

Bereft of her mother in early life, Mrs. Logan came under the care of her older sister, the late Mrs. John F. Brockington, from whom she learned many things that went into the making of her sterling character. She was educated at home and at the Zimmerman school in Columbia, an institution famous in the fifties of the last century.

Col. Logan was long influential. He was the youngest man who signed the Ordinance of Secession by which the state of South Carolina withdrew from the Union. He established and edited the first newspaper published in Williamsburg county. In all the thrilling days for nearly fifty years, through which Col. and Mrs. Logan passed together, Secession, the war between the sections, Reconstruction and Readjustment, and for the long period after his death, she showed herself true to the most beautiful traditions coming to her generation, making home her domain and the happiness of her household her highest reward.

For more than sixty years, Mrs. Logan lived in the Presbyterian faith, a member of the ancient Williamsburg church, and was buried in the Williamsburg Presbyterian cemetery, the Rev. John W. Davis, assisted by Rev. E. A. McDowell, officiating in the rites. The pall bearers were: active, D. C. Scott, Jr., J. F. Scott, W. R. Scott, B. V. Singleton, W. S. Gilland and W. E. Brockington; honorary Sam McClary, Louis Stackley, E. C. Epps, H. E. Montgomery, R. B. Smith and E. C. Burgess.

A large number of people, bringing flowers, gathered to pay tribute and followed the funeral car to her place among her fathers. God rest her.

Farmers in Quandary

Salters Depot, Feb. 7.—We have been having some fine spring-like weather the past week, with considerable rain, and as consequence of the latter, the roads are getting in a very sloppy condition in this section, one place, the hill at Thorntree swamp on the west side, being almost impassable.

The fertilizer condition is quite different here this year from last, only one small carload having come here up to this time as compared with eight or ten cars up to this time last year.

Farmers are at a loss as to what to do. Some few have started to plow but hardly know what to plant.

Mr. Philip Hamer of Oklahama is visiting his sister, Mrs. Mattie Ferrell here.

Miss Damaris Stubbs of Bennettsville, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Mattie Ferrell here.

Miss Lula Ferrell who is teaching school at Andrews spent last week-end at her home here.

Mr. Richardson, of Sumter, spent Saturday here on business.

Hon. J. C. Lanham was here on Monday looking after the trade.

J. H. Montgomery was in Sumter Saturday.

Mr. Longsuffer—I hang them up carefully and put on my pajamas. Then I resume them in the morning.

PRESENTING LOVING CUP GREAT EVENT

BIRMINGHAM PAYS RESPECTS FORMER WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY MAN.

Nothing quite so characteristic of the great loving heart of Birmingham has ever been witnessed in this community, within the memory of The Birmingham News, as the services on Sunday afternoon incident to the presentation of the New's loving cup to Dr. J. R. Bryan. The capacity audience that filled Loew's Bijou theatre was like one great beating heart, scarcely audible, but whose very silence testified to the reverence of the proceedings. Approximately three thousand men, women and children—all that could be crowded in after thousands were turned away—came with love and devotion to see Birmingham honor herself by honoring this man of God.

Nothing quite so nearly unique, so impressive, so inspiring, so altogether marked by single-minded devotion to Dr. Bryan had been anticipated. The News expected a great outpouring, true, but here was the whole city, high and low, rich and poor, distinguished and obscure, come to watch in tears and smiles our first citizen receive, in undisguised joy and affection, the reward for loving service.

But whatever distinctive service Brother Bryan may have rendered during the year just closed—however mightily his unselfish service may have towered above other men's—this first loving cup seems to have been awarded for his cumulative work through a period of more than thirty years. For it is difficult to conceive that this man began work of loving kindness just twelve months ago. The eloquent tributes paid by local ministers recounted incidents of devotion and unselfishness from the very beginning of his pastorate. Through all these years he has been "drunk with the Holy Ghost." He has understood the passion for service. His name. He has leaned down and lifted up his erring brothers and sisters. He has known that mightier compassion of the Master, Jesus.

One of the highest peaks of the impressive ceremonies was reached when Dr. Middleton S. Barnwell, of the Church of the Advent, recalled the first announcement of The News that a loving cup would be given for the most distinguished service to the city rendered by any citizen during the year 1920. He confessed that his mind rioted in vision of the great conspicuous individual achievements of large deeds, such as gifts for the auditorium, of large bequests for physical development, such as a magnificent chamber of commerce building, or some rare physical accomplishment that would make Birmingham a more beautiful city or a more prosperous city. He confessed that a great spiritual and moral service such as Brother Bryan had rendered did not occur to him at the time. But he was glad that the loving cup committee had realized that for the first year the most towering service after all was that which liberated the human soul and the human heart, and that fashioned a city's thinking more nearly after the example set by the Master.

To the Birmingham News, for one, the monstrous gathering of citizens was most gratifying. If this paper has contributed in the slightest degree to the challenging this rich and opulent and great-hearted community to loftier service, if it has pointed the way to larger living, to move unselfish neighborliness, it is abundantly rewarded.

Nor can it refrain from thanking the owner and management of the Bijou theatre for the tender of the spacious hall and for the various courtesies rendered through the afternoon. And to the judges, the ministers and to all others who took part in the program, cooperating so lovingly and generously in making Brother Bryan's loving cup presentation one of the outstanding events in Birmingham's history, The News is most grateful.

Dr. Bryan, the subject of the above editorial from the Birmingham (Ala.) News is a native of this county. He is a son of the late John L. Bryan and was born and reared in the Salters community. He is a cousin of Mr. J. C. Davis of that place, also of Mrs. M. A. Brockington of Kingstree. He is now pastor of the first Presbyterian church in Birmingham where he located thirty years ago.—Ed. Note